GPS/GIS Technologies

Supplement 1.1

Pre/Post Test

1. GIS stands for _____.
[ ] Global Information System
[ ] Geological Information System
[ ] Geographic Information System
[ ] Global Information Service

2. GPS stands for _____.
[ ] Geographic Public Services
[ ] Geometric Problem Solving
[ ] Global Positioning System
[ ] Government Performance Standards

3. The components of GIS are _____.
[ ] geography, data, a computer and a thinking operator
[ ] geography, data and a computer
[ ] textbooks, data and students
[ ] global positioning system and a thinking operator

4. The virtue(s) of GIS is (are) _____.
[ ] that human interaction is not needed
[ ] its speed of operations and its flexibility of changing what-if scenarios and data
[ ] all of the above
[ ] none of the above

5. GIS cannot be used to _____.
[ ] document archaeological sites and findings
[ ] decide moral issues – right from wrong
[ ] profile bank customers by branch office
[ ] research wildlife habitat in a national park, because of prohibiting Federal Laws
[ ] study underground water contamination patterns

6. GPS is an array of _____ satellites.
[ ] 4
[ ] 8
[ ] 16
[ ] 24

7. GPS satellites orbit around the earth, launched and administered by the _____.
[ ] NASA
[ ] The Department of Defense
[ ] The Department of the Interior
[ ] The Department of Agriculture

8. GPS uses _____ to establish positional accuracy.
[ ] radio signals
[ ] lab top computers
[ ] triangulation
[ ] satellite

9. SATLOC _____.
[ ] unscrambles GPS satellites
[ ] uses error correction to determine correct positional data
[ ] communicates with the GPS unit
[ ] all of the above
[ ] only the first two

10. The minimum number of satellites needed to determine a single location is ____.
[ ] 1
[ ] 2
[ ] 4
[ ] 6

11. SATLOC calculates _____.
[ ] the speed of the satellite
[ ] the time it takes to complete this test
[ ] the distance from the satellite to the GPS unit
[ ] the time it takes for a radio signal to go between satellites in space